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Metropolitan Regions

In order to fully assess the progress of Southern California, it is useful to compare the performance of the SCAG region with other large metropolitan regions in the nation. Currently, there are nine metropolitan regions in the nation with more than 5 million residents (Figure 122). They are also designated by the U.S. Census Bureau as Combined Statistical Areas (CSAs). Four are located in the Northeast (Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, DC), two in the Midwest (Chicago and Detroit), one in the South (Dallas) and two in the West (San Francisco Bay Area and SCAG region). In 2006, only two had population exceeding 10 million, the New York region (22 million) and the SCAG region (18.4 million). Total population in the nine largest metropolitan regions exceeded 91 million in 2006, about a third of the nation's population.



Socio-Economic Indicators

Population

Between 2000 and 2006, among the nine largest metropolitan regions, the SCAG region achieved the largest population increase of almost 1.9 million people. Southern California also experienced the 2nd highest growth rate (11.3 percent) following Dallas (15.9 percent). In addition to the Dallas and the SCAG regions, only the Washington region achieved a growth rate higher than 5 percent. Specifically, during the six-year period, there were little population growth in the San Francisco Bay Area (1.9 percent) and the Detroit region (1 percent).

Figure 122

Population by Metropolitan Region (Thousands)

Rank	Metropolitan Region Name	2000	2006	2000/2006 Number	% Change
1	New York-Newark-Bridgeport, NY-NJ-CT-PA CSA	21,361.8	21,976.2	614.4	2.9%
2	SCAG REGION*	16,516.0	18,389.1	1,873.1	11.3%
3	Chicago-Naperville-Michigan City, IL-IN-WI CSA	9,312.3	9,725.3	413.0	4.4%
4	Washington-Baltimore-Northern Virginia, DC-MD-VA-WV CSA	7,572.6	8,211.2	638.6	8.4%
5	San Francisco-Oakland-Dan Jose, CA CSA	7,092.6	7,228.9	136.3	1.9%
6	Philadelphia-Camden-Vineland, PA-NJ-DE-MD CSA	6,207.2	6,382.7	175.5	2.8%
7	Boston-Worcester-Manchester, MA-RI-NH CSA	7,298.7	7,465.6	166.9	2.3%
8	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CSA	5,488.0	6,359.8	871.8	15.9%
9	Detroit-Warren-Flint, MI CSA	5,357.5	5,410.0	52.5	1.0%
	Total	86,206.7	91,148.8	4,942.1	5.7%

*The SCAG region includes Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino and Ventura Counties. With the exception of Imperial, the other five counties belong to the Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange Combined Statistical Area (CSA).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census and July 1, 2006 population estimates

Average Wage per Job

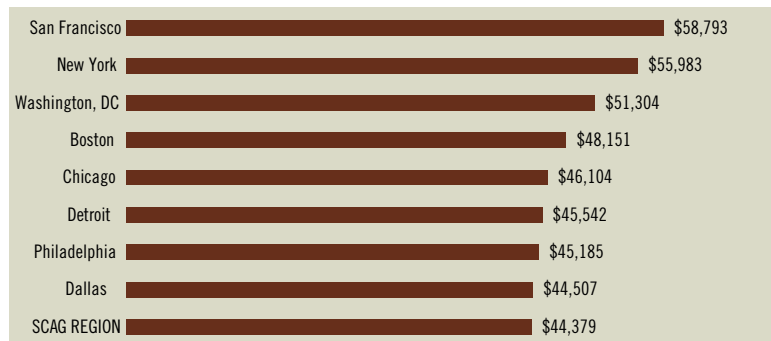
The SCAG region ranked last in average wage per job at about \$44,379 among the nine largest metropolitan regions in 2005 (the most current year for which comparative data for metropolitan regions are available).



The San Francisco Bay Area managed to achieve the highest increase (2.7 percent) in 2005, and continued to have the highest average wage per job at approximately \$58,800 in 2005, followed by the New York region at about \$56,000.

Figure 123

Average Wage Per Job by Metropolitan Region, 2005

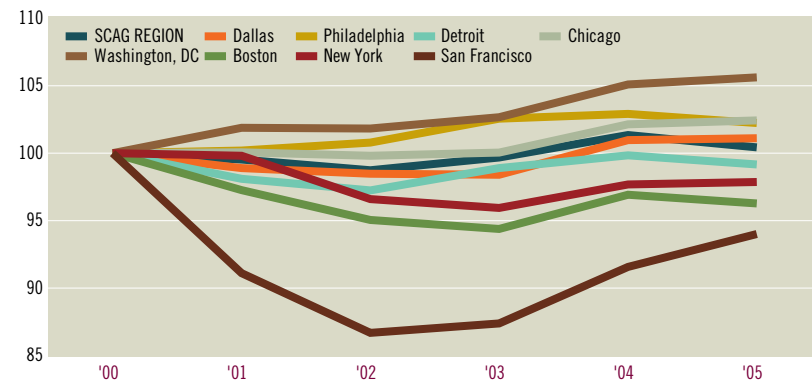


Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

In 2005, only five of the nine metropolitan regions achieved higher real average wage per job than their respective 2000 levels. Between 2000 and 2005, the Washington D.C. region had the best performance with an almost 6 percent increase, followed by the Chicago and Philadelphia regions. The SCAG region had an average performance with only a 0.4 percent increase. During this period, the San Francisco Bay Area lost the most ground with only 94 percent of its 2000 level in 2005.

Figure 124

Real Wage Payroll Per Job by Metropolitan Region (2000 as the Base Year=100)



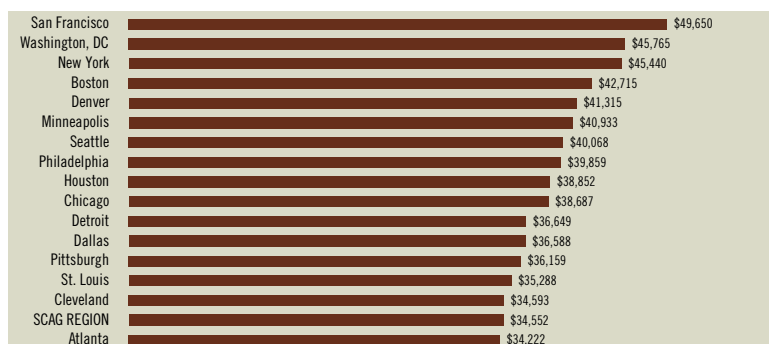
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Income

Among the 17 largest metropolitan regions in the nation, the SCAG region ranked 16th in terms of per capita income in 2005 (the most current year for which comparative data for metropolitan regions are available), a slight improvement from the previous year when it ranked last. Over the past three decades, the SCAG region's per capita income ranking dropped from the 4th highest in 1970 to 7th highest in 1990, and 16th place in 2000.



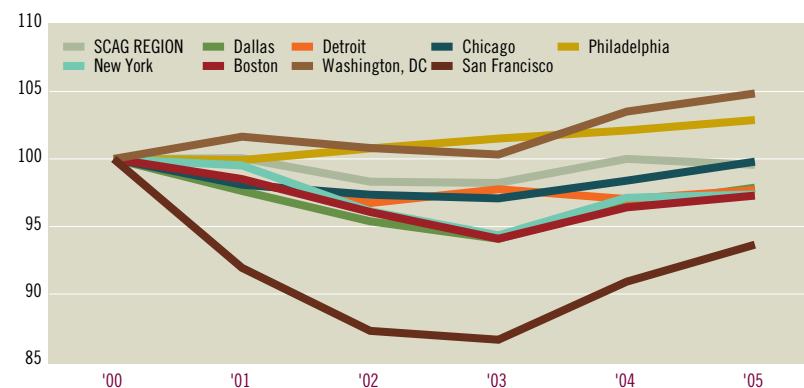
Figure 125
Per Capita Income by Metropolitan Region, 2005



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

In 2005, only two of the nine metropolitan regions achieved higher real per capita income than their respective 2000 levels. Between 2000 and 2005, the Washington D.C. region accomplished the best performance with an almost 5 percent increase, followed by the Philadelphia region with a 3 percent improvement. The SCAG region had an average performance just below its 2000 level. During this period, the San Francisco Bay Area lost the most ground with only 94 percent of its 2000 level in 2005.

Figure 126
Real Per Capita Income by Metropolitan Region
(2000 as the Base Year=100)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

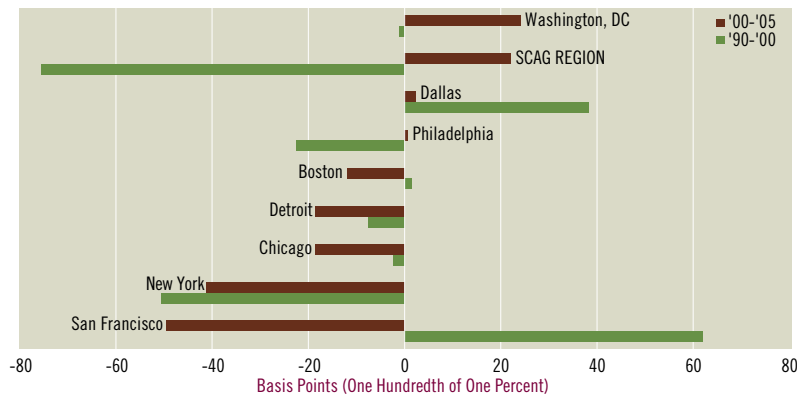
Between 2000 and 2005, the SCAG region performed at a better level in its growth of total personal income than the per capita personal income. During this period, SCAG region's share of the total personal income in the nation increased by 0.22 percent, exceeded only by the Washington DC region (0.24 percent). Among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation, five experienced declining shares during the five year period. The San Francisco Bay Area suffered the worse performance with a sharp decrease of almost 0.50 percent in its share,



while the New York region experienced a decline of 0.41 percent. However, during the 1990s, the SCAG region suffered the largest loss in its national share of 0.76 percent while the San Francisco Bay Area achieved the largest gain of 0.62 percent.

Figure 127

Change in Share of U.S. Personal Income by Metropolitan Region



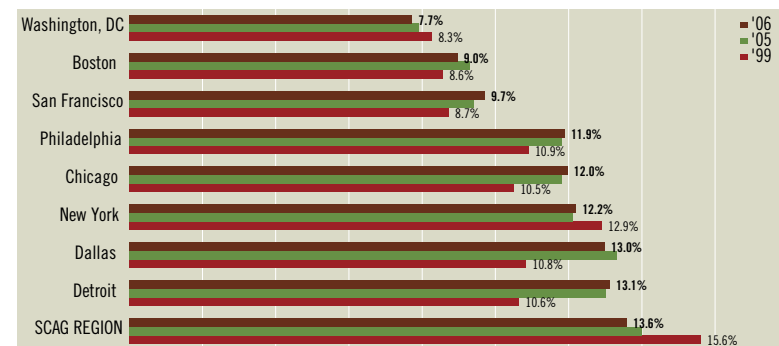
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Poverty

In 2006, though the SCAG region continued to have the highest poverty rate among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation, the gaps were narrowed significantly. Since the 2000 Census, poverty rate in the SCAG region was reduced by almost 2 percentage points to 13.6 percent, while poverty rates in the Detroit and Dallas regions increased by more than 2 percentage points respectively to reach about 13 percent. The Washington DC region accomplished the lowest poverty rate of only 7.7 percent.

Figure 128

Persons in Poverty by Metropolitan Region



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 2005 and 2006 American Community Survey

Housing

Between 2000 and 2006, homeownership in the SCAG region improved steadily to reach almost 57 percent, an increase of about 2 percentage points. However, during the same period, five of the other eight metropolitan regions achieved larger increases in homeownership rates than the SCAG region. Among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation, the SCAG region continued to have the second lowest

homeownership, just above the New York region (56 percent), while the Detroit region had the highest homeownership rate at 74 percent.

Figure 129
Homeownership by Metropolitan Region

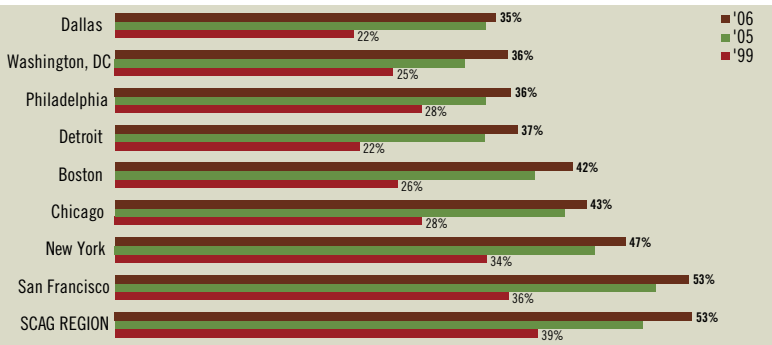


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 2005 and 2006 American Community Survey



In 2006, the SCAG region had the highest housing cost burden among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation, with 53 percent of its owner households paying 30 percent or more of their incomes on housing. The San Francisco Bay Area ranked a close second in housing cost burden. The Dallas region achieved the lowest housing cost burden for owner households.

Figure 130
Housing Cost Burden by Metropolitan Region
(Owner Households Paying 30 Percent or More of Household Income on Housing*)

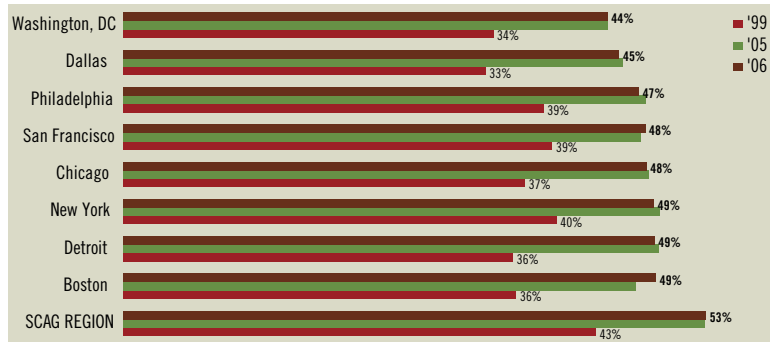


* Percentage share of all owner households with a mortgage
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 2005 and 2006 American Community Survey

Among the nine largest metropolitan regions in the nation, the SCAG region continued to have the highest share (53 percent) of rental households with monthly rent at or greater than 30 percent of household incomes. Following the SCAG region was the Boston region, with 49 percent of renters spending 30 percent or more of their incomes on rent. It should be noted that for most metropolitan regions rental cost burdens were at higher levels than the corresponding owner cost burdens.

Figure 131

Rental Cost Burden by Metropolitan Region
(Renters with Rent above 30 Percent of Household Income)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, 2005 and 2006 American Community Survey

Education

Between 2000 and 2006, there were noticeable improvements in educational attainment in the SCAG region consistent with national trends. During this period, the percentage of adults with at least a high school degree increased from 74 to 77 percent while the percentage of adults with at least a bachelor's degree increased from 25 to 27 percent. However, among the nine largest metropolitan regions, the SCAG region remained in last place in the percentage of adults (77 percent) with at least a high school diploma, and second to last



for at least a bachelor's degree (27 percent). The Washington DC region had the highest percentage of adults with at least a bachelor's degree (41 percent).

Figure 132

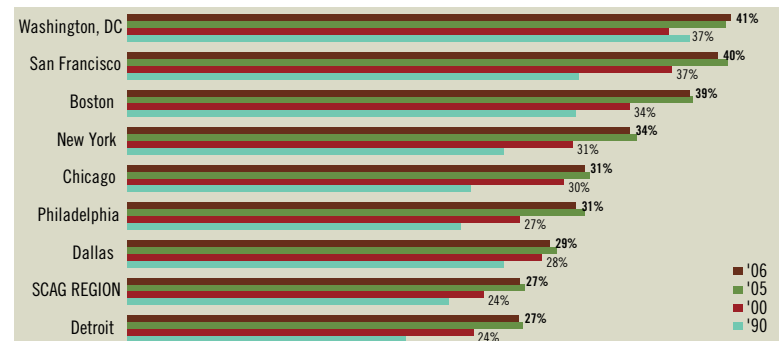
Educational Attainment by Metropolitan Region
(High School Diploma or Higher*)



*Percent of persons 25 years and over
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census, 2005 and 2006 American Community Survey

Figure 133

Educational Attainment by Metropolitan Region
(Bachelor's Degree or Higher*)



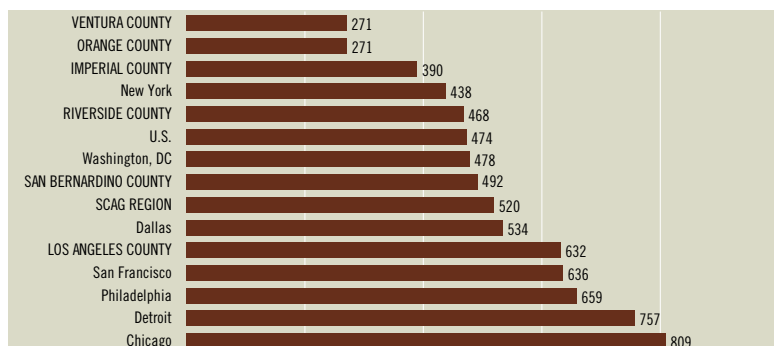
*Percent of persons 25 years and over
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census, 2005 and 2006 American Community Survey

Crime

Violent crime rates in Los Angeles County dropped by almost a third between 2000 and 2006. Accordingly, during the same period, Los Angeles County improved from having the second highest to the fifth highest violent crime rate among the large metropolitan areas in the nation. Orange and Ventura counties consistently had the lowest violent crime rates among the large metropolitan areas.

Figure 134

Violent Crimes by Metropolitan Area, 2006 (Per 100,000 Population)



**Based on Metropolitan Statistical Area unless noted otherwise. Chicago data is based on Cook County data.
Source: FBI 2006 Uniform Crime Report, Illinois State Police 2006 Uniform Crime Report*

Transportation

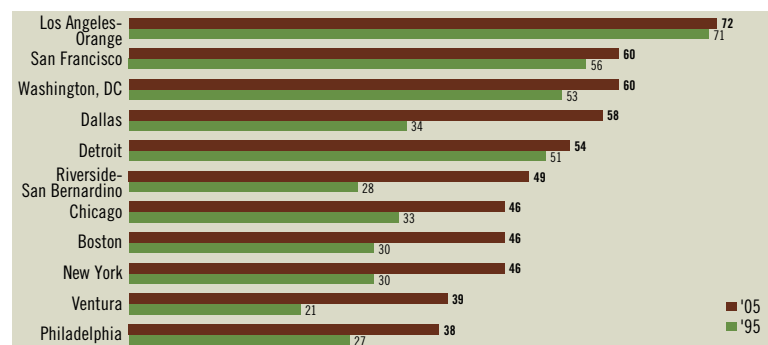
Highway Congestion

In 2005, a traveler in Los Angeles/Orange counties during the peak period experienced a total of 72 hours of delay, the highest among all metropolitan areas. For Riverside/San Bernardino counties, the corresponding delay was a total of 49 hours, the 6th highest, and 39 hours for Ventura County. Between 1995 and 2005, annual delay per traveler

changed little in Los Angeles/Orange counties while increasing more in other large metropolitan areas. During this period, annual delay per traveler increased significantly in Riverside/San Bernardino as well as in Ventura counties.

Figure 135

Annual Hours of Delay per Traveler by Metropolitan Area



Source: Texas Transportation Institute

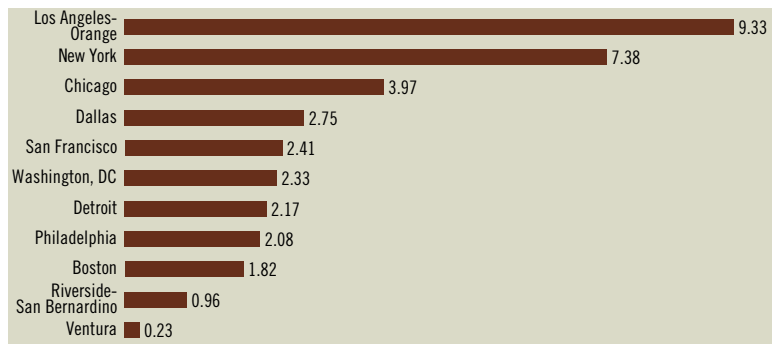




Total cost incurred due to congestion in the SCAG region was over \$10.5 billion in 2005, significantly higher than any other metropolitan area in the nation. Close to half of the delay resulted from incidents.

Figure 136

Total Congestion Cost by Metropolitan Region, 2005
(Billion Dollars)



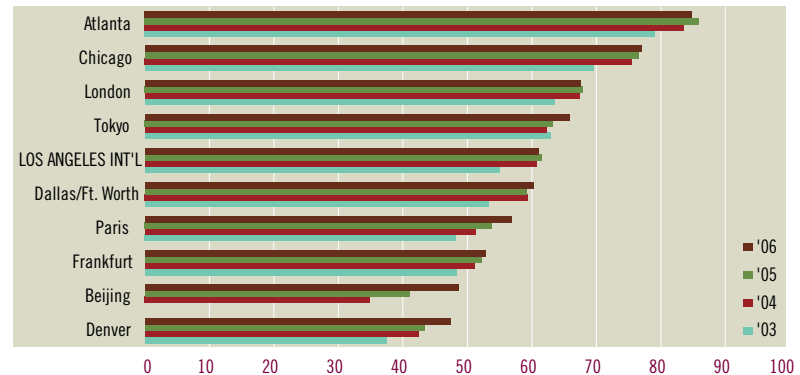
**Includes the costs from delay as well as additional fuels used.
Source: Texas Transportation Institute*

Airports

In 2006, among the ten largest airports in the world, LAX ranked 5th in passenger traffic, behind Atlanta, Chicago, London and Tokyo.

Figure 137

Top 10 Passenger Airports in the World
(Total Passengers in Millions)

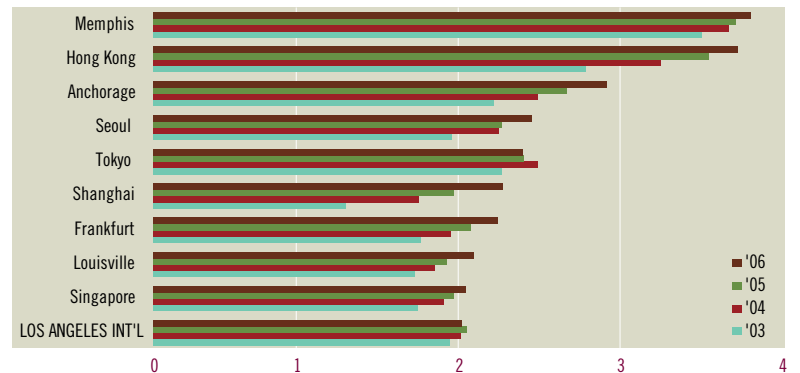


Source: Airports Council International

LAX also ranked 10th in total cargo volumes in 2006, surpassed by Shanghai, Louisville and Singapore since 2005.

Figure 138

Top 10 Cargo Airports in the World
(Cargo Volumes in Million Metric Tons)



*2006 is based on preliminary data
Source: Airports Council International*